

EXHIBIT 1

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

WALGREEN CO., an Illinois corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

JOY ANN JULIAN, as an individual and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

Electronically
FILED

by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo
ON 11/16/2020

By /s/ Anthony Berini
Deputy Clerk

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es):

Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo
400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del caso) **20-CIV-05044**

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Larry W. Lee (SBN 228175)/Diversity Law Group, 515 S. Figueroa St. #1250, LA, CA 90071, 213-488-6555

DATE: 11/16/2020
(Fecha)

Neal I. Taniguchi

Clerk, by
(Secretario)

/s/ Anthony Berini, Deputy
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

- ☐ as an individual defendant.
- ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):

- ☒ on behalf of (specify): Walgreen Co., an Illinois corporation

- under: ☒ CCP 416.10 (corporation) ☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)
☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) ☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) ☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
☐ other (specify):

- ☒ by personal delivery on (date): 12/02/20

EXHIBIT 2

Electronically

FILED

by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo

ON 11/16/2020

By /s/ Anthony Berini
Deputy Clerk

Howard L. Magee (State Bar No. 185199)
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Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class
(Additional Counsel on Next Page)

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**

JOY ANN JULIAN, as an individual and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WALGREEN CO., an Illinois corporation;
and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 20-CIV-05044

**CLASS ACTION AND INDIVIDUAL
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- (1) VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 201-203
[CLASS CLAIM];
- (2) VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 226
[CLASS CLAIM];
- (3) VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 2698,
ET SEQ. [REPRESENTATIVE CLAIM];
- (4) UNFAIR OR UNLAWFUL BUSINESS
PRACTICES [CLASS CLAIM]
- (5) DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION IN
VIOLATION OF THE FEHA
[INDIVIDUAL CLAIM];
- (6) PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION IN
VIOLATION OF THE FEHA
[INDIVIDUAL CLAIM];
- (7) VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA
FAMILY RIGHTS ACT [INDIVIDUAL
CLAIM];
- (8) VIOLATION OF GOV'T CODE § 12945
[INDIVIDUAL CLAIM];
- (9) FAILURE TO ACCOMMODATE IN
VIOLATION OF THE FEHA

[INDIVIDUAL CLAIM];

(10) FAILURE TO ENGAGE IN THE
INTERACTIVE PROCESS IN
VIOLATION OF THE FEHA
[INDIVIDUAL CLAIM];

(11) RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF
THE FEHA; [INDIVIDUAL CLAIM]

(12) FAILURE TO PREVENT
DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF
THE FEHA

(13) WRONGFUL TERMINATION IN
VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY
[INDIVIDUAL CLAIM];

(14) INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF
EMOTIONAL DISTRESS [INDIVIDUAL
CLAIM]

DEMAND EXCEEDS \$25,000.00

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL ON
INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS

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Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class

1 Plaintiff Joy Ann Julian ("Plaintiff") hereby submits this Class Action and Individual
 2 Complaint ("Complaint") against Defendants Walgreen Co. ("Defendant," or the "Company"), and
 3 DOES 1-50 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendants"), individually and on behalf of a
 4 Class of all other similarly situated current and former employees of Defendants as follows:

5 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6 1. This class action is within the Court's jurisdiction under California Labor Code §§
 7 201-204, 226, 233, and 246, the California Industrial Welfare Commission's ("IWC") Wage Orders.
 8 As alleged below, Plaintiff has met all jurisdictional prerequisites for filing suit under the Private
 9 Attorneys General Act (the "PAGA") and the Fair Employment and Housing Act (the "FEHA").

10 2. This Complaint challenges systemic illegal employment practices resulting in
 11 violations of the California Labor Code against employees of Defendants.

12 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants jointly
 13 and severally have acted knowingly and intentionally by failing to pay or timely pay all sick pay
 14 wages or provide accurate itemized wage statements.

15 4. Venue is proper in San Mateo County because Defendants maintain business
 16 locations in this County and Plaintiff worked at Defendant's store located in this County.

17 PARTIES

18 5. On or about February 20, 2018, Plaintiff was hired by Defendant to work as a non-
 19 exempt customer service associate and worked in California for Defendants for 30 or more days
 20 within a year. On or about November 29, 2019, Plaintiff began a pregnancy leave. Thus, November
 21 28, 2019, was the last day Plaintiff worked for Defendant. Plaintiff was unlawfully terminated on or
 22 about January 29, 2020. Defendant is a retail pharmacy with locations throughout the United States,
 including in San Mateo County where Plaintiff worked.

23 6. Plaintiff is a victim of the policies, practices, and customs of Defendants complained
 24 of in this action in ways that have deprived Plaintiff of the rights guaranteed by California Labor
 25 Code §§ 201-204, 226, 233, and 246.

26 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that at all times herein
 27 mentioned Defendants and DOES 1 through 50 are and were business entities, individuals, and
 28 partnerships, licensed to do business and actually doing business in the State of California.

1 8. As such, and based upon all the facts and circumstances incident to Defendants'
2 business in California, Defendants are subject to the California Labor Code.

3 9. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner or
4 corporate, of the Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and for that reason, said
5 Defendants are sued under such fictitious names, and Plaintiff prays for leave to amend this
6 complaint when the true names and capacities are known. Plaintiff is informed and believes and
7 based thereon alleges that each of said fictitious Defendants was responsible in some way for the
8 matters alleged herein and proximately caused Plaintiff and members of the general public and
9 class to be subject to the illegal employment practices, wrongs and injuries complained of herein.

10 10. At all times herein mentioned, each of said Defendants participated in the doing of
11 the acts hereinafter alleged to have been done by the named Defendants; and furthermore, the
12 Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, servants and employees of each of the other
13 Defendants, as well as the agents of all Defendants, and at all times herein mentioned, were acting
14 within the course and scope of said agency and employment.

15 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that at all times material
16 hereto, each of the Defendants named herein was the agent, employee, alter ego and/or joint
17 venturer of, or working in concert with each of the other co- Defendants and was acting within the
18 course and scope of such agency, employment, joint venture, or concerted activity. To the extent
19 said acts, conduct, and omissions were perpetrated by certain Defendants, each of the remaining
20 Defendants confirmed and ratified said acts, conduct, and omissions of the acting Defendants.

21 12. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, were members of, and
22 engaged in, a joint venture, partnership and/or common enterprise, and acting within the course
23 and scope of, and in pursuance of, said joint venture, partnership and common enterprise.

24 13. At all times herein mentioned, the acts and omissions of various Defendants, and
25 each of them, concurred and contributed to the various acts and omissions of each and all of the
26 other Defendants in proximately causing the injuries and damages as herein alleged. At all times
27 herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, ratified each and every act or omission
28 complained of herein. At all times herein mentioned, the Defendants, and each of them, aided and

1 abetted the acts and omissions of each and all of the other Defendants in proximately causing the
2 damages as herein alleged.

3 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

4 14. **Definition:** Plaintiffs seek class certification, pursuant to California Code of Civil
5 Procedure § 382, of the following class:

- 6 a. All current and former non-exempt California employees who were paid
7 sick pay in the same workweek in which they earned any non-discretionary
8 incentive wages from Defendant at any time from May 20, 2016, through
9 the present (the "Sick Pay Class").

10 15. **Numerosity and Ascertainability:** The members of the Class are so numerous
11 that joinder of all members would be impractical, if not impossible. The identity of the members
12 of the Class is readily ascertainable by review of the Defendants records, including payroll records.
13 Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the Defendants failed to pay
14 employees their sick pay at their regular rate of pay. Because Defendants failed to pay all sick pay,
15 Defendants also failed to timely pay all wages due and failed provide accurate itemized wage
16 statements.

17 16. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is fully prepared to take all necessary steps
18 to represent fairly and adequately the interests of the class defined above. Plaintiff's attorneys are
19 ready, willing and able to fully and adequately represent the class and the named Plaintiff.
20 Plaintiff's attorneys have prosecuted and settled wage-and-hour class actions in the past and
21 currently have a number of wage-and-hour class actions pending in California courts. **Common**
22 **Question of Law and Fact:** There are predominant common questions of law and fact and a
23 community of interest amongst Plaintiff and the claims of the Class. Plaintiff is informed and
24 believes that Defendants uniformly administer a corporate policy and practice of routinely failing
25 to pay sick pay at the regular rate of pay, routinely failing to timely pay all wages due, and
26 routinely failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements.

27 17. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of all members of the Class
28 in that Plaintiff suffered the harm alleged in this Complaint in a similar and typical manner as the
Class members. Plaintiff was not paid sick pay at the regular rate. Plaintiff was paid additional

1 non-discretionary remuneration, including shift differentials and/or shift premiums, in pay periods
2 in which Plaintiff earned sick pay. Defendants did not factor these bonuses into the regular rate of
3 pay for purposes of the accrual and payment of sick pay wages. Plaintiff's sick pay was paid at
4 Plaintiff's base rate, as opposed to the higher regular rate. Further, as a result of these regular rate
5 violations, Defendants failed to timely pay Plaintiff and failed to provide accurate itemized wage
6 statements. Thus, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class she seeks represent.

7 18. The California Labor Code is broadly remedial in nature and must be construed in
8 favor of worker protection. These laws and labor standards serve an important public interest in
9 establishing minimum working conditions and standards in California. These laws and labor
10 standards protect the average working employee from exploitation by employers who may seek to
11 take advantage of superior economic and bargaining power in setting onerous terms and conditions
12 of employment.

13 19. The nature of this action and the format of laws available to Plaintiff and Class
14 Members identified herein make the class action format a particularly efficient and appropriate
15 procedure to redress the wrongs alleged herein. If each employee were required to file an
16 individual lawsuit, the corporate Defendant would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage
17 since it would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of the individual employees
18 with Defendants' vastly superior financial and legal resources. Requiring each class member to
19 pursue an individual remedy would also discourage the assertion of lawful claims by employees
20 who would be disinclined to file an action against their former and/or current employer for real and
21 justifiable fear of retaliation and permanent damage to their careers at subsequent employment.

22 20. The prosecution of separate actions by the individual class members, even if
23 possible, would create a substantial risk of (a) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to
24 individual class members against the Defendants and which would establish potentially
25 incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendants, and/or (b) adjudications with respect to
26 individual Class members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interest of the
27 other Class members not parties to the adjudications or which would substantially impair or
28 impede the ability of the Class members to protect their interests. Further, the claims of the
individual members of the Class are not sufficiently large to warrant vigorous individual

1 prosecution considering all of the concomitant costs and expenses.

2 21. Such a pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy regarding
3 illegal employee compensation described herein is unlawful and creates an entitlement to recovery
4 by Plaintiff and the Class identified herein, in a civil action any and all applicable penalties and/or
5 damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit according to the mandate of California Labor
6 Code §§ 218, 218.5, 226, 233, 246, and 2699 and Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

7 22. Proof of a common business practice or factual pattern, which the named Plaintiffs
8 experienced and are representative of, will establish the right of each of the members of the Class
9 to recovery on the causes of action alleged herein.

10 23. This action is brought for the benefit of the Class, which is commonly entitled to a
11 specific fund with respect to the compensation illegally and unfairly retained by Defendants. The
12 Class is commonly entitled to restitution of those funds being improperly withheld by Defendant.

13 INDIVIDUAL ALLEGATIONS

14 24. On or about February 20, 2018, Plaintiff was hired by Defendant to work as a non-
15 exempt customer service associate. On or about November 29, 2019, Plaintiff began a pregnancy
16 leave. Thus, November 28, 2019, was the last day Plaintiff worked for Defendant. Plaintiff
17 provided medical documentation to Defendant stating that she was to be placed off of work from
18 November 29, 2019, through February 14, 2020, so that Plaintiff could give birth, including
19 undergoing a caesarian section. Rather than accommodate Plaintiff's pregnancy and/or disability,
20 Plaintiff was unlawfully terminated by Defendant on or about January 29, 2020. Thus, Defendant
21 did not accommodate Plaintiff, nor engage in a good faith interactive process. To the contrary,
22 Defendant summarily terminated Plaintiff in violation of the FEHA.

23 25. Plaintiff has met all the jurisdictional requirements for proceeding with her claims
24 under the FEHA, including without limitation, California Government Code Sections 12960 and
25 12965, by timely filing administrative complaints against Defendant with the California Department
26 of Fair Employment and Housing (the "DFEH") on or about November 13, 2020. Plaintiff also
27 requested right-to-sue letters from the DFEH against Defendant. True and correct copies of the
28 DFEH complaints and right-to-sue letters are collectively attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE §§ 201-204, 233, 246

(AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFFS AND CLASS)

26. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

27. Labor Code § 233 provides that an employer must permit an employee to use accrued sick leave in accordance with Labor Code § 246.5 at the employee's then current rate of entitlement. Labor Code § 246 provides that an employee is entitled to sick pay wages for use of accrued sick leave. An employer must calculate paid sick leave by using one of two calculations: (i) "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated in the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the employee uses paid sick time, whether or not the employee actually works overtime in that workweek," or (ii) "Paid sick time for nonexempt employees shall be calculated by dividing the employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the prior 90 days of employment."

28. As a policy and practice, Defendants unlawfully failed to pay sick pay at the regular rate of pay. Plaintiff and Class Members routinely earned non-discretionary incentive wages, such as monthly bonuses, which increased their regular rate of pay. However, when sick pay was paid, it was paid at the base rate of pay for Plaintiff and Class Members, as opposed to the correct, higher regular rate of pay.

29. Moreover, Labor Code § 204 generally provides that wages are due and payable twice during each calendar month, on days designated in advance by the employer as the regular paydays. Consistent with Labor Code § 204, Labor Code § 246 also provides that an employer shall provide payment for sick leave taken by an employee no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period after the sick leave was taken. Labor Code § 201 provides if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately. Labor Code § 202 provides that an employee is entitled to receive all unpaid wages no later than 72 hours after an employee quits his or her employment, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting. Labor Code § 203 provides that if

1 an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed in accordance with Labor Code §§ 201 and 202,
 2 then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date, and at the same rate
 3 until paid, but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

4 30. Based on Defendants' failure to pay all sick pay to Plaintiff and Class Members,
 5 and as a matter of policy and practice, Defendants failed to timely pay Plaintiff and Class Members
 6 all due wages or timely pay all due wages upon separation of employment. On information and
 7 belief, Defendants were advised by skilled lawyers and knew, or should have known, of the
 8 mandates of the Labor Code as it relates to Plaintiff's allegations. Defendants thus violated
 9 Sections 201-204 by not timely paying all due wages and not timely paying all due wages upon the
 10 separation of employment.

11 31. As a pattern and practice, Defendants regularly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff
 12 and other members of the Class their correct wages and accordingly owe damages, restitution, and
 13 applicable penalties, including waiting time penalties.

14 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

15 VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 226(a)

16 (AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AND THE CLASS)¹

17 32. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

18 33. Defendants failed in their affirmative obligation to provide accurate itemized wage
 19 statements in violation of Labor Code § 226(a). Specifically, Defendants violated Labor Code §
 20 226(a)(9) by, among other actions, failing to list the correct rate of pay and gross/net wages when
 21 Defendants paid sick pay to Plaintiff and Class Members in pay periods covered by additional non-
 22 discretionary remuneration, including shift differentials and/or shift premiums.

23 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that that the
 24 Defendants' violation of Section 226(a) is class-wide.

25 35. Such a pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy as described
 26 herein is unlawful and creates an entitlement to recovery by Plaintiff and the Class identified
 27 herein, in a civil action, for all damages or penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 226, including
 28 interest thereon, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit according to the mandate of California Labor

¹ This claim is being asserted for the time period of May 20, 2019, through the present.

Code § 226.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 2698, *ET SEQ.*

**(BY PLAINTIFF AS PROXY FOR STATE OF CALIFORNIA AGAINST ALL
DEFENDANTS)**

36. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

37. Plaintiff seeks penalties on behalf of the State of California and all similarly aggrieved employees who have worked for Defendant in the State of California from May 12, 2019, through the present for the violations of Labor Code §§ 201-204, 226, 226.3, 233, and 246.

38. On or about November 6, 2020, Plaintiff sent notice to the Labor Workforce Development Agency (the "LWDA") of the aforementioned violations regarding Defendant's failure to pay sick pay at the regular rate and resultant inaccurate wage statements. This violation is applicable to all current and former employees of the employer, including the aggrieved employee.

39. As of the date of the filing of this Complaint, the LWDA has not notified Plaintiffs whether it intends to investigate the claims. Therefore, Plaintiff may seek applicable penalties under the PAGA.

40. Such a pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy as described herein is unlawful and creates an entitlement to recovery by the Plaintiff on behalf of the State of California, in a civil action, for penalties pursuant to the PAGA, Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3 and 2699, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit according to the mandate of PAGA for Defendant's violations of the Labor Code as well as attorneys' fees and costs.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL OR UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

(AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)

41. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

42. Plaintiff is informed and believes that at Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in unfair and unlawful business practices in California by utilizing the employment policies and practices alleged herein, including the failures to pay all wages due.

43. Defendants' utilization of such unfair and unlawful business practices constitutes

1 unfair and unlawful competition and provides an unfair advantage over Defendants' competitors, as
 2 proscribed by the UCL. Defendants have deprived Plaintiff and the Class the minimum working
 3 condition standards and conditions due to them under the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage
 4 Orders.

5 44. Such a pattern, practice, and uniform administration of corporate policy is unlawful
 6 and entitles Plaintiff and the Class to full restitution of all monies withheld, acquired, or converted
 7 by Defendants by means of the unfair practices complained of herein, including interest thereon,
 8 attorneys' fees, and costs of suit.

9 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FEHA [NON-CLASS CLAIM]** 11 **(AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)**

12 45. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

13 46. The FEHA prohibits discrimination on account of a plaintiff's disability, which
 14 includes medical conditions related to pregnancy. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 12926(p), 12940(a).

15 47. Defendant discriminated against Plaintiff on account of her disability and, more
 16 specifically, complications relating to her pregnancy and childbirth. As alleged above, Plaintiff was
 17 terminated shortly after informing Defendant that she was pregnant and taking pregnancy/medical
 18 leave to undergo a caesarian section. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges,
 19 that she was replaced by a non-disabled employee.

20 48. As a proximate result of Defendant's discrimination against Plaintiff, she has suffered
 21 and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, lost wages, loss of
 22 future earnings and earning capacity, loss of bonuses, emotional distress, mental anguish,
 23 embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future advancement, and damage to her reputation in the
 24 business community, in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial,
 25 which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil
 26 action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from
 27 the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288,
 28 and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

49. As a proximate result of Defendant's violation of the FEHA against Plaintiff, she has

1 been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged herein, and has incurred and is expected
 2 to continue to incur attorneys' fees. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 12965(b),
 3 Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys' fees against Defendants.

4 50. Defendants committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and
 5 oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious
 6 disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive
 7 damages in an amount according to proof.

8 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FEHA**

10 **[NON-CLASS CLAIM]**

11 **AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)**

12 51. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

13 52. The FEHA prohibits discrimination on account of a plaintiff's sex, which includes a
 14 plaintiff's pregnancy. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 12926(p), 12940(a).

15 53. Defendant discriminated against Plaintiff on account of her sex and, more
 16 specifically, her pregnant status. As alleged herein, on or about November 29, 2019, Plaintiff began
 17 a pregnancy leave. Thus, November 28, 2019, was the last day Plaintiff worked for Defendant.
 18 Plaintiff provided medical documentation to Defendant stating that she was to be placed off of work
 19 from November 29, 2019, through February 14, 2020, so that Plaintiff could give birth, including
 20 undergoing a caesarian section. Rather than accommodate Plaintiff's pregnancy and/or disability,
 21 Plaintiff was unlawfully terminated by Defendant on or about January 29, 2020.

22 54. As a proximate result of Defendant's discrimination against Plaintiff, she has suffered
 23 and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, lost wages, loss of
 24 future earnings and earning capacity, loss of bonuses, emotional distress, mental anguish,
 25 embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future advancement, and damage to her reputation in the
 26 business community, in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial,
 27 which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil
 28 action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from

1 the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288,
2 and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

3 55. As a proximate result of Defendant's violation of the FEHA against Plaintiff, she has
4 been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged herein, and has incurred and is expected
5 to continue to incur attorneys' fees. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 12965(b),
6 Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys' fees against Defendants.

7 56. Defendants committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and
8 oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious
9 disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive
10 damages in an amount according to proof.

11 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT**

13 **[NON-CLASS CLAIM]**

14 **AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)**

15 57. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

16 58. The Company is subject to California Government Code section 12945.2, commonly
17 known as the "California Family Rights Act" or "CFRA" in that (1) Plaintiff works at a worksite in
18 which the Company employs at least 20 employees within 75 miles, and (2) Plaintiff worked more
19 than 12 months of service with the Company and had at least 1,250 hours of service with the
20 Company during the previous 12-month period prior to her leave. Therefore, the Company is an
21 employer covered by CFRA and Plaintiff was an employee eligible to take CFRA leave.

22 59. CFRA leave entitles Plaintiff to take up to 12 workweeks of leave "for reason of the
23 birth of a child of the employee."

24 60. Plaintiff exercised her right to take leave for a qualifying CFRA leave and the
25 Company terminated Plaintiff for exercising these rights in violation of the CFRA. In other words,
26 Plaintiff suffered an adverse employment actions of retaliation and termination because of her
27 exercise of her right to CFRA leave.

28 61. As a proximate result of Defendant's violation of the CFRA against Plaintiff, she has

suffered and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, lost wages, loss of future earnings and earning capacity, loss of bonuses, emotional distress, mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future advancement, and damage to her reputation in the business community, in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial, which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288, and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

62. As a proximate result of Defendant's violation of the CFRA against Plaintiff, she has been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged herein, and has incurred and is expected to continue to incur attorneys' fees. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 12965(b), Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys' fees against Defendants.

63. Defendants committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages in an amount according to proof.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF GOV'T CODE § 12945
[NON-CLASS CLAIM]

AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)

64. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

65. California Government Code § 12945(a) provides that it is unlawful "[f]or an employer to refuse to allow an employee disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition to take a leave for a reasonable period of time not to exceed four months and thereafter return to work, as set forth in the commission's regulations. The employee shall be entitled to utilize any accrued vacation leave during this period of time. Reasonable period of time means that period during which the employee is disabled on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition."

1 66. As alleged herein, on or about November 29, 2019, Plaintiff began a pregnancy leave.
2 Thus, November 28, 2019, was the last day Plaintiff worked for Defendant. Plaintiff provided
3 medical documentation to Defendant stating that she was to be placed off of work from November
4 29, 2019, through February 14, 2020, so that Plaintiff could give birth, including undergoing a
5 caesarian section. Instead of providing Plaintiff with this reasonable medical leave of less than four
6 months, Defendant terminated Plaintiff.

7 67. As a proximate result of Defendant's violation of California's Pregnancy Disability
8 Leave Law against Plaintiff, she has suffered and continues to suffer compensatory damages,
9 including without limitation, lost wages, loss of future earnings and earning capacity, loss of
10 bonuses, emotional distress, mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future
11 advancement, and damage to her reputation in the business community, in the amount of at least
12 \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial, which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum
13 for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages,
14 together with prejudgment interest accruing from the date of the filing of this action pursuant to
15 California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288, and/or any other provision of law providing for
16 prejudgment interest.

17 68. As a proximate result of Defendant's violation of California's Pregnancy Disability
18 Leave Law against Plaintiff, she has been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged
19 herein, and has incurred and is expected to continue to incur attorneys' fees. Pursuant to California
20 Government Code Section 12965(b), Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys' fees against
21 Defendants.

22 69. Defendants committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and
23 oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious
24 disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive
25 damages in an amount according to proof.

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NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO ACCOMMODATE IN VIOLATION OF THE FEHA

[NON-CLASS CLAIM]

(AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)

70. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

71. California Government Code Section 12940(m) requires an employer to make reasonable accommodations for physical and/or mental disabilities of an employee. Defendants denied Plaintiff reasonable accommodations, including refusing to honor Plaintiff's request for medical leave to undergo a caesarian section.

72. As a proximate result of Defendants' failure to accommodate Plaintiff, she has suffered and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, lost wages, loss of future earnings and earning capacity, emotional distress, mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future advancement, and damage to her reputation in the business community, in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial, which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288, and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

73. As a proximate result of Defendants' failure to accommodate Plaintiff, she has been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged herein, and has incurred and is expected to continue to incur attorneys' fees. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 12965(b), Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys' fees against Defendants.

74. Defendants committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages in an amount according to proof.

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TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO ENGAGE IN THE INTERACTIVE

PROCESS IN VIOLATION OF THE FEHA

[NON-CLASS CLAIM]

(AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)

75. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 51 as though fully set for herein.

76. California Government Code Sections and 12926.1(e) and 12940(n) provide that it is unlawful for an employer to fail to engage in a timely, good faith interactive process with an employee to determine effective reasonable accommodations.

77. Defendants failed to engage in an adequate interactive process with Plaintiff, including without limitation, with respect to Plaintiff's medical leave to undergo a caesarian section.

78. As a proximate result of Defendants' failure to engage in the interactive process with Plaintiff, she has suffered and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, lost wages, loss of future earnings and earning capacity, emotional distress, mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future advancement, and damage to her reputation in the business community, in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial, which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288, and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

79. As a proximate result of Defendants' failure to engage in the interactive process with Plaintiff, she has been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged herein, and has incurred and is expected to continue to incur attorneys' fees. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 12965(b), Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys' fees against Defendants.

80. Defendants committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages in an amount according to proof.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FEHA [NON-CLASS CLAIM]
(AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)**

81. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

82. California Government Code Section 12940(h) prohibits employers from retaliating against employees who have engaged in any protected activities under the FEHA.

83. Defendant is liable under Section 12940(h) for retaliating against Plaintiff because she engaged in a protected activity by informing Defendant of her pregnant status and requesting pregnancy/medical leave.

84. As alleged above, Defendants retaliated against Plaintiff, by among other acts, unlawfully terminating Plaintiff.

85. As a proximate result of Defendants' retaliation against Plaintiff, she has suffered and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, lost wages, loss of future earnings and earning capacity, loss of bonuses, emotional distress, mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future advancement, and damage to her reputation in the business community, in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial, which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288, and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

86. As a proximate result of Defendants' retaliation against Plaintiff, she has been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged herein, and has incurred and is expected to continue to incur attorneys' fees. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 12965(b), Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys' fees against Defendants.

87. Defendants committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages in an amount according to proof.

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TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**FAILURE TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FEHA [NON-
CLASS CLAIM]**

(AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)

88. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

89. California Government Code Section 12940(k) provides that it is an unlawful employment practice for an employer “to fail to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination ... from occurring.”

90. As alleged above, Plaintiff was repeatedly discriminated against by Defendant. Defendant, however, did nothing to rectify its unlawful conduct. To the contrary, Defendant summarily and unlawfully terminated Plaintiff while she was on medical leave.

91. As a result, Defendant violated Section 12940(k) by not taking all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination from occurring and, thus, is liable for violation of the FEHA.

92. As a proximate result of Defendant’s failure to adequately prevent the continued discriminatory acts committed against Plaintiff, she has suffered and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, lost wages, loss of future earnings and earning capacity, loss of bonuses and deferred compensation, emotional distress, mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, loss of future advancement, and damage to her reputation in the business community, in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial, which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288, and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

93. As a proximate result of Defendant’s failure to adequately prevent the continued discrimination against Plaintiff, she has been forced to hire attorneys to prosecute the claims alleged herein, and has incurred and is expected to continue to incur attorneys’ fees. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 12965(b), Plaintiff requests the award of attorneys’ fees against Defendant.

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94. Defendant committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, callously, in bad faith, with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights and safety. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages in an amount according to proof.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

WRONGFUL TERMINATION IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY [NON-CLASS CLAIM]

(AGAINST THE COMPANY AND DOES 1-50 BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)

95. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

96. At all times mentioned herein, the public policy of the State of California, as codified, expressed and mandated in the FEHA, prohibit employers from discriminating against employees because of pregnant/disabled status. Nevertheless, Defendants violated these public policies by terminating Plaintiff due to her pregnant status and/or request for medical/pregnancy leave to undergo a caesarian section.

97. As a proximate result of Defendants' wrongful termination of Plaintiff, she has suffered and continues to suffer compensatory damages, including without limitation, severe emotional distress, lost wages, benefits, and compensation, and loss of future earnings and earning capacity in the amount of at least \$25,000.00, according to proof at the time of trial, which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum for this lawsuit to qualify as an unlimited civil action. Plaintiff claims such amounts as damages, together with prejudgment interest accruing from the date of the filing of this action pursuant to California Civil Code Sections 3281 and/or 3288, and/or any other provision of law providing for prejudgment interest.

98. Further, because the wrongful acts against Plaintiff were carried out, authorized, or ratified by Defendants' directors, officers, and/or managing agents, acting with malice, oppression, or fraud, or were deliberate, willful, and in conscious disregard of the probability of causing injury to Plaintiff, she seeks punitive damages to deter Defendants from committing said illegal acts in the future. Specifically, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants' managerial employees callously decided to terminate Plaintiff's employment because she exercised her rights under the California Labor Code.

FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS [NON-CLASS CLAIM]
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS BY PLAINTIFF AS AN INDIVIDUAL)**

99. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by this reference.

100. When Defendants, and the each of them, committed the acts described above, they did so deliberately and intentionally to cause Plaintiff to suffer humiliation, mental anguish, and emotional distress. The outrageousness of the above-described conduct is amplified due to upper management's abuse of their positions with actual and apparent authority over Plaintiff, such as is commonly found in employment relationships. Defendants, and each of them, were aware of their unlawful acts would cause Plaintiff to suffer extreme emotional distress and other consequential damages.

101. The above-said acts of Defendants, and each of them, constituted intentional infliction of emotional distress against Plaintiff and such conduct of the Defendants was a substantial or determining factor in causing damage and injury to Plaintiff.

102. As a result of Defendants' intentional infliction of emotional distress, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer substantial loss and damages including, loss of salary, future advancement, bonuses, benefits, embarrassment, humiliation, and mental anguish in an amount to be determined at trial.

103. Defendants, and each of them, committed said intentional infliction of emotional distress alleged herein against Plaintiff, maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively with the wrongful intent of injuring Plaintiff for an improper and evil motive which constitutes a malicious and conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Plaintiff is thereby entitled to punitive damages from the Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment individually and all others on whose behalf this suit is brought against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

1. For an order certifying the proposed Class;
2. For an order appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative of the Classes as defined herein;

3. For an order appointing counsel for Plaintiff as Class Counsel;

4. Upon the First Cause of Action, for damages, including unpaid sick pay and interest thereon, applicable penalties, and costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Section 203, 210, 218, 218.5, 218.6, and 248.5;;

5. Upon the Second Cause of Action, for penalties and/or damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 226, and for costs and attorneys' fees;

6. Upon the Third Cause of Action, for civil penalties, costs and attorney's fees pursuant to, among other sections, Labor Code §§ 210, 226.3, and 2699;

7. Upon the Fourth Cause of Action, for restitution of all funds unlawfully acquired by Defendants by any acts or practices declared to be in violation of the UCL, including interest thereon, and for costs and attorneys' fees;

8. Upon the Fifth through Fourteenth Causes of Action, for general and special damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees (as applicable to the FEHA claims) and costs;

9. On all causes of action, for attorneys' fees and costs as provided by California Labor Code §§ 218, 218.5, 226, 2699, Government Code § 12965, and Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; and

10. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: November 16, 2020

DIVERSITY LAW GROUP, P.C.

By: 

Larry W. Lee

Attorneys for PLAINTIFF and the CLASS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Only as to Plaintiff's individual causes of action, *i.e.*, the Fifth through Fourteenth Causes of Action, Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial as provided by California law.

DATED: November 16, 2020

DIVERSITY LAW GROUP, P.C.

By: 

Larry W. Lee

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class

EXHIBIT A



DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING

KEVIN KISH, DIRECTOR

2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 | Elk Grove | CA | 95758
(800) 884-1684 (Voice) | (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711
<http://www.dfeh.ca.gov> | Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

November 13, 2020

Dennis Hyun
515 S. Figueroa St., Ste. 1250
Los Angeles, California 90071

RE: **Notice to Complainant's Attorney**
DFEH Matter Number: 202011-11807513
Right to Sue: Julian / WALGREEN CO.

Dear Dennis Hyun:

Attached is a copy of your complaint of discrimination filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code section 12900 et seq. Also attached is a copy of your Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue.

Pursuant to Government Code section 12962, DFEH will not serve these documents on the employer. You must serve the complaint separately, to all named respondents. Please refer to the attached Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue for information regarding filing a private lawsuit in the State of California. A courtesy "Notice of Filing of Discrimination Complaint" is attached for your convenience.

Be advised that the DFEH does not review or edit the complaint form to ensure that it meets procedural or statutory requirements.

Sincerely,

Department of Fair Employment and Housing



DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING

KEVIN KISH, DIRECTOR

2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 | Elk Grove | CA | 95758
(800) 884-1684 (Voice) | (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711
<http://www.dfeh.ca.gov> | Email: contact.center@dfefh.ca.gov

November 13, 2020

RE: **Notice of Filing of Discrimination Complaint**

DFEH Matter Number: 202011-11807513

Right to Sue: Julian / WALGREEN CO.

To All Respondent(s):

Enclosed is a copy of a complaint of discrimination that has been filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) in accordance with Government Code section 12960. This constitutes service of the complaint pursuant to Government Code section 12962. The complainant has requested an authorization to file a lawsuit. This case is not being investigated by DFEH and is being closed immediately. A copy of the Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue is enclosed for your records.

Please refer to the attached complaint for a list of all respondent(s) and their contact information.

No response to DFEH is requested or required.

Sincerely,

Department of Fair Employment and Housing



DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING

2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100 | Elk Grove | CA | 95758
(800) 884-1684 (Voice) | (800) 700-2320 (TTY) | California's Relay Service at 711
<http://www.dfeh.ca.gov> | Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

KEVIN KISH, DIRECTOR

November 13, 2020

Joy Ann Julian
Hyun Legal, APC, 515 S. Figueroa St., Ste. 1250
Los Angeles, California 90071

RE: **Notice of Case Closure and Right to Sue**
DFEH Matter Number: 202011-11807513
Right to Sue: Julian / WALGREEN CO.

Dear Joy Ann Julian:

This letter informs you that the above-referenced complaint was filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) has been closed effective November 13, 2020 because an immediate Right to Sue notice was requested. DFEH will take no further action on the complaint.

This letter is also your Right to Sue notice. According to Government Code section 12965, subdivision (b), a civil action may be brought under the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act against the person, employer, labor organization or employment agency named in the above-referenced complaint. The civil action must be filed within one year from the date of this letter.

To obtain a federal Right to Sue notice, you must contact the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to file a complaint within 30 days of receipt of this DFEH Notice of Case Closure or within 300 days of the alleged discriminatory act, whichever is earlier.

Sincerely,

Department of Fair Employment and Housing

**COMPLAINT OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION
BEFORE THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING
Under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act
(Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.)**

In the Matter of the Complaint of

Joy Ann Julian

DFEH No. 202011-11807513

Complainant,

vs.

WALGREEN CO.
200 WILMOT RD
DEERFIELD, Illinois 60015

Respondents

1. Respondent **WALGREEN CO.** is an employer **WALGREEN CO.** subject to suit under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) (Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.).

2.

3. Complainant **Joy Ann Julian**, resides in the City of **Los Angeles**, State of **California**.

4. Complainant alleges that on or about **January 29, 2020**, respondent took the following adverse actions:

Complainant was discriminated against because of complainant's sex/gender, disability (physical or mental), pregnancy, childbirth, breast feeding, and/or related medical conditions and as a result of the discrimination was terminated, denied reasonable accommodation for a disability, denied family care or medical leave (cfra) (employers of 50 or more people), denied accommodation for pregnancy, denied employer paid health care while on pregnancy disability leave.

Complainant experienced retaliation because complainant requested or used a pregnancy-disability related accom., requested or used a disability-related accommodation, requested or used leave under the california family rights act or fmla (employers of 50 or more people) and as a result was terminated, denied reasonable accommodation for a disability, denied family care or medical leave (cfra) (employers of 50 or more people), denied accommodation for pregnancy, denied employer paid health care while on pregnancy disability leave.

Additional Complaint Details: On or about February 20, 2018, Complainant was hired by Respondent to work as a non-exempt customer service associate. On or about November

1 29, 2019, Complainant began a pregnancy leave. Thus, November 28, 2019, was the last
2 day Complainant worked for Respondent. Complainant provided medical documentation to
3 Respondent stating that she was to be placed off of work from November 29, 2019, through
4 February 14, 2020, so that Complainant could give birth, including undergoing a caesarian
5 section. Rather than accommodate Complainant's pregnancy and/or disability, Complainant
6 was unlawfully terminated by Respondent on or about January 29, 2020. Thus, Respondent
7 did not accommodate Complainant, nor engage in a good faith interactive process. To the
8 contrary, Respondent summarily terminated Complainant in violation of the FEHA.
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1 VERIFICATION

2 I, **Dennis Hyun**, am the **Attorney** in the above-entitled complaint. I have read the
3 foregoing complaint and know the contents thereof. The matters alleged are based
4 on information and belief, which I believe to be true.

5 On November 13, 2020, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State
6 of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

7 **Los Angeles, CA**
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EXHIBIT 3

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Howard L. Magee (State Bar No. 185199) / Larry W. Lee (SBN 228175) DIVERSITY LAW GROUP 515 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 1250 Los Angeles, California 90071 TELEPHONE NO.: (213) 488-6555 FAX NO.: (213) 488-6554 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff Joy Ann Julian		FOR COURT USE ONLY Electronically FILED by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo ON 11/16/2020 By <u>/s/ Anthony Berini</u> Deputy Clerk	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO STREET ADDRESS: 400 County Center MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: Redwood City, CA 94063 BRANCH NAME: Hall of Justice & Records		CASE NUMBER: 20-CIV-05044 JUDGE: DEPT:	
CASE NAME: Joy Ann Julian v. Walgreen Co.		CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)	
Complex Case Designation <input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)		CASE NUMBER: 20-CIV-05044 JUDGE: DEPT:	

Items 1–6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Auto Tort
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (46)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort
<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04)
<input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24)
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort
<input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07)
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08)
<input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (16)
<input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)
Employment
<input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (36)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15) | Contract
<input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06)
<input type="checkbox"/> Rule 3.740 collections (09)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other collections (09)
<input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37)
Real Property
<input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other real property (26)
Unlawful Detainer
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31)
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38)
Judicial Review
<input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05)
<input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11)
<input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39) | Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)
<input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40)
<input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28)
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
<input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)
Enforcement of Judgment
<input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20)
Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
<input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Miscellaneous Civil Petition
<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43) |
|---|--|--|
2. This case ☒ is ☐ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties
b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|--|---|
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☐ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☒ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): Fourteen (14)
5. This case ☒ is ☐ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: November 16, 2020

Larry W. Lee

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you **must** complete and file, along with your first paper, the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check **one** box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the **primary** cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

Auto (22)—Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (*if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Product Liability (*not asbestos or toxic/environmental*) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice—Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (*not civil harassment*) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (*not medical or legal*)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (*not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction*)
Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)
Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty
Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
Collection Case—Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
Insurance Coverage (*not provisionally complex*) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (*not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ—Administrative Mandamus
Writ—Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
Writ—Other Limited Court Case Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal—Labor
Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
Insurance Coverage Claims (*arising from provisionally complex case type listed above*) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
Confession of Judgment (*non-domestic relations*)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award (*not unpaid taxes*)
Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
Other Enforcement of Judgment Case


Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (*not specified above*) (42)
Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (*non-harassment*)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)
Other Civil Complaint (*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
Other Petition (*not specified above*) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late Claim
Other Civil Petition

EXHIBIT 4

	SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN MATEO COUNTY 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063 www.sanmateocourt.org	FOR COURT USE ONLY FILED SAN MATEO COUNTY 11/16/2020 Clerk of the Superior Court By <u>/s/ Anthony Berini</u> Deputy Court Clerk
PLAINTIFF: JOY ANN JULIAN DEFENDANT: WALGREEN CO., AN ILLINOIS CORPORATION; DOES 1 THROUGH 50, INCLUSIVE		
NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT FOR ALL PURPOSES, DESIGNATION AS COMPLEX CASE, SETTING OF CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE AND COMPLEX FEES DUE		CASE NUMBER: 20-CIV-05044

This case has been filed by Plaintiff(s) as a putative class action. By Standing Order 18-148 of the Presiding Judge, pursuant to California Rules of Court 3.400 and 3.403, this action is automatically deemed a "complex case" and assigned for all purposes to the Court's Complex Civil Litigation Judge, the Honorable Marie S. Weiner, Department 2, located at 400 County Center, Courtroom 2E, Redwood City, California 94063, (650) 261-5102.

The parties or their attorneys of record must appear for a Case Management Conference in Department 2 on **2/22/2021 at 9:00 a.m.**

Pursuant to Government Code Section 70616(a), the complex case fee and the first appearance fee must be paid at the time of filing of the first paper in this complex case (Govt.C. 70616(b) and (d)).

Plaintiff(s) pay a single complex case fee of \$1,000 on behalf of all plaintiffs, whether filing separately or jointly.

Defendant(s) pay a complex case fee of \$1,000 each on behalf of each defendant, intervenor, respondent, or adverse party, whether filing separately or jointly, at the time that party files its first paper in this case, not to exceed \$18,000 total.

PLAINTIFF(S) IS/ARE REQUIRED TO SERVE A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON ALL OTHER PARTIES TO THIS ACTION OR PROCEEDING, and promptly file proof of service.

Date: 11/16/2020

Neal I Taniguchi, Court Executive Officer/Clerk

By: /s/ Anthony Berini

Anthony Berini, Deputy Court Clerk

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am the clerk of this Court, not a party to this cause; that I served a copy of this notice on the below date, by personally delivering a copy of this Notice to the Plaintiff or designee at 400 County Center, Redwood City, California.

Date: 11/16/2020

By: /s/ Anthony Berini

Anthony Berini, Deputy Court Clerk

Mailing List:

LARRY W LEE
DIVERSITY LAW GROUP PC
515 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET
SUITE 1250
LOS ANGELES CA 90071

EXHIBIT 5

APPROPRIATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION INFORMATION SHEET

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN MATEO COUNTY

In addition to the court provided voluntary and mandatory settlement conferences, this court has established, in partnership with the community and Bar Association, the Multi-Option ADR Project. Recognizing that many civil disputes can be resolved without the time and expense of traditional civil litigation, the San Mateo County Superior Court encourages the parties in civil cases to explore and pursue the use of Appropriate Dispute Resolution

WHAT IS APPROPRIATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION?

Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) is the general term applied to a wide variety of dispute resolution processes which are alternatives to lawsuits. Types of ADR processes include arbitration, mediation, neutral evaluation, mini-trials, settlement conferences, private judging, negotiation, and hybrids of these processes. All ADR processes offer a partial or complete alternative to traditional court litigation for resolving disputes.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF USING ADR?

ADR can have a number of advantages over traditional court litigation.

- **ADR can save time.** Even in a complex case, a dispute can be resolved through ADR in a matter of months or weeks, while a lawsuit can take years.
- **ADR can save money.** By producing earlier settlements, ADR can save parties and courts money that might otherwise be spent on litigation costs (attorney's fees and court expenses).
- **ADR provides more participation.** Parties have more opportunity with ADR to express their own interests and concerns, while litigation focuses exclusively on the parties' legal rights and responsibilities.
- **ADR provides more control and flexibility.** Parties can choose the ADR process most appropriate for their particular situation and that will best serve their particular needs.
- **ADR can reduce stress and provide greater satisfaction.** ADR encourages cooperation and communication, while discouraging the adversarial atmosphere found in litigation. Surveys of disputants who have gone through ADR have found that satisfaction with ADR is generally high, especially among those with extensive ADR experience.

Arbitration, Mediation, and Neutral Evaluation

Although there are many different types of ADR processes, the forms most commonly used to resolve disputes in California State courts are Arbitration, Mediation and Neutral Evaluation. The Multi-Option ADR Project a partnership of the Court, Bar and Community offers pre-screened panelists with specialized experience and training in each of these areas.

Arbitration: An arbitrator hears evidence presented by the parties, makes legal rulings, determines facts and makes an arbitration award. Arbitration awards may be entered as

judgments in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, where there is no agreement, in accordance with California statutes. Arbitrations can be binding or non-binding, as agreed by the parties in writing.

Mediation: Mediation is a voluntary, informal, confidential process in which the mediator, a neutral third party, facilitates settlement negotiations. The mediator improves communication by and among the parties, helps parties clarify facts, identify legal issues, explore options and arrive at a mutually acceptable resolution of the dispute.

Neutral Evaluation: Involves presentations to a neutral third party with subject matter expertise who may render an opinion about the case the strengths and weaknesses of the positions, the potential verdict regarding liability, and a possible range for damages.

CIVIL ADR PROCEDURES FOR THE SAN MATEO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

- Upon filing a Complaint, the Plaintiff will receive this **information sheet** from the Superior Court Clerk. Plaintiff is expected to include this information sheet when he or she **serves the Complaint** on the Defendant.
- All parties to the dispute may voluntarily agree to take the matter to an ADR process. A stipulation is provided here. Parties chose and contact their own ADR provider. A Panelist List is available online.
- If the parties have not agreed to use an ADR process, an initial Case Management Conference ("CMC") will be scheduled within 120 days of the filing of the Complaint. An **original and copy of the Case Management Conference Statement must be completed and provided to the court clerk no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled conference**. The San Mateo County Superior Court Case Management Judges will strongly encourage all parties and their counsel to consider and utilize ADR procedures and/or to meet with the ADR director and staff where appropriate.
- If the parties voluntarily agree to ADR, the parties will be required to sign and file a **Stipulation and Order to ADR**.
- A timely filing of a stipulation (at least 10 days prior to the CMC) will cause a notice to vacate the CMC. ADR stipulated cases (other than judicial arbitration) will be continued for further ADR/Case Management status review in 90 days. If the case is resolved through ADR, the status review date may be vacated if the court receives a dismissal or judgment. The court may upon review of case information suggest to parties an ADR referral to discuss matters related to case management, discovery and ADR.
- Any ADR Services shall be paid for by the parties pursuant to a separate ADR fee agreement. The ADR Director may screen appropriate cases for financial aid where a party is indigent.
- Local Court Rules require your cooperation in evaluating the ADR Project and will expect a brief evaluation form to be completed and submitted **within 10 days of completion of the process**.

You can find ADR forms on the ADR webpage: www.sanmateocourt.org/adr. For more information contact the Multi-Option ADR Project at (650) 261-5075 or 261-5076.

EXHIBIT 6



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 MULTI OPTION ADR PROJECT
 HALL OF JUSTICE AND RECORDS
 400 COUNTY CENTER
 REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA 94063

ADR Stipulation and Evaluation Instructions

In accordance with **Local Rule 2.3(H)(3)**, all parties going to ADR must complete a Stipulation and Order to ADR and file it with the Clerk of the Superior Court. The Office of the Clerk is located at:

Clerk of the Superior Court, Civil Division
 Attention: Case Management Conference Clerk
 Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo
 400 County Center
 Redwood City, CA 94063-1655

There is no filing fee for filing the stipulation. An incomplete stipulation will be returned to the parties by the Clerk's Office. All stipulations must include the following:

- ☐ Original signatures for all attorneys (and/or parties in proper);
- ☐ The name of the neutral;
- ☐ Date of the ADR session; and
- ☐ Service List (Counsel need not serve the stipulation on parties).

Parties mutually agree on a neutral and schedule ADR sessions directly with the neutral. If parties would like a copy of the court's Civil ADR Program Panelist List and information sheets on individual panelists, they may visit the court's website at www.sanmateocourt.org/adr.

If Filing the Stipulation Prior to an Initial Case Management Conference

To stipulate to ADR prior to the initial case management conference, parties must file a completed stipulation at least 10 days before the scheduled case management conference. The clerk will send notice of a new case management conference date approximately 90 days from the current date to allow time for the ADR process to be completed.

If Filing Stipulation Following a Case Management Conference

When parties come to an agreement at a case management conference to utilize ADR, they have 21 days from the date of the case management conference to file a Stipulation and Order to ADR with the court [**Local Rule 2.3(H)(3)**].

Post-ADR Session Evaluations

Local Rule 2.3(H)(5) requires submission of post-ADR session evaluations within 10 days of completion of the ADR process. Evaluations are to be filled out by both attorneys and clients. A copy of the Evaluation By Attorneys and Client Evaluation are attached to the Civil ADR Program Panelist List or can be downloaded from the court's web site.

Non-Binding Judicial Arbitration

Names and dates are not needed for stipulations to judicial arbitration. The Judicial Arbitration Administrator will send a list of names to parties once a stipulation has been submitted.

For further information regarding San Mateo Superior Court's Civil ADR and Judicial Arbitration Programs, visit the Court's website at www.sanmateocourt.org/adr or contact the ADR offices at (650) 261-5075 or (650) 261-5076.

EXHIBIT 7

Attorney or Party without Attorney (Name, Address, Telephone, Fax, State Bar membership number):	Court Use Only
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO Hall of Justice and Records 400 County Center Redwood City, CA 94063-1655 (650) 261-5100	
Plaintiff(s):	Case number:
Defendant(s):	Current CMC Date:

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO APPROPRIATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Plaintiff will file this stipulation with the Clerk's Office 10 days prior to or 3 weeks following the first Case Management Conference unless directed otherwise by the Court and ADR Director [*Local Rule 2.3(H)(3)*]. Please attach a Service List.

The parties hereby stipulate that all claims in this action shall be submitted to (select one):

- ☐ Voluntary Mediation
 ☐ Binding Arbitration (private)
 ☐ Neutral Evaluation
 ☐ Settlement Conference (private)
 ☒ Non-Binding Judicial Arbitration CCP 1141.12
 ☐ Summary Jury Trial
 ☐ Other: _____

Case Type: _____

Neutral's name and telephone number: _____ Date of session: _____

(Required for continuance of CMC except for non-binding judicial arbitration)

Identify by name the parties to attend ADR session: _____

Original Signatures

Type or print name of ☐ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

 (Signature)
 Attorney or Party without attorney

Type or print name of ☐ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

 (Signature)
 Attorney or Party without attorney

Type or print name of ☐ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

 (Signature)
 Attorney or Party without attorney

Type or print name of ☐ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

 (Signature)
 Attorney or Party without attorney

IT IS SO ORDERED:

Date:

 Judge of the Superior Court of San Mateo County

EXHIBIT 8

BRYAN CAVE LEIGHTON PAISNER LLP
Allison C. Eckstrom, California Bar No. 217255
Bernice Diaz, California Bar No. 329246
1920 Main Street, Suite 1000
Irvine, California 92614-7276
Telephone: (949) 223-7000
Facsimile: (949) 223-7100
Email: allison.eckstrom@bclplaw.com
bernice.diaz@bclplaw.com

Daria Dub Carlson, California Bar No. 150628
120 Broadway, Suite 300
Santa Monica, California 90401-2386
Telephone: (310) 576-2100
Facsimile: (310) 576-2200
Email: daria.carlson@bclplaw.com

Attorneys for Defendant Walgreen Co.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**

JOY ANN JULIAN, as an individual and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WALGREEN CO., an Illinois corporation; and
DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 20-CIV-05044

Hon. Marie S. Weiner

**DEFENDANT WALGREEN CO.'S
ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S
COMPLAINT**

Complaint Filed: November 16, 2020
Trial Date: Not Assigned

Defendant Walgreen Co. (“Defendant”) hereby responds to the allegations contained in the unverified Complaint for: (1) Violation of Labor Code § 201-203 [Class Claim]; (2) Violation of Labor Code § 226 [Class Claim]; (3) Violation of Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.* [Representative Claim]; (4) Unfair or Unlawful Business Practices [Class Claim]; (5) Disability Discrimination in Violation of the FEHA [Individual Claim]; (6) Pregnancy Discrimination in Violation of the FEHA [Individual Claim]; (7) Violation of the California Family Rights Act [Individual Claim]; (8) Violation of Gov’t Code § 12945 [Individual Claim]; (9) Failure to Accommodate in Violation of FEHA [Individual Claim]; (10) Failure to Engage in the Interactive Process in Violation of the FEHA [Individual Claim]; (11) Retaliation in Violation of the FEHA [Individual Claim]; (12) Failure to Prevent Discrimination in Violation of the FEHA; (13) Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy [Individual Claim]; (14) Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress [Individual Claim] (“Complaint”) filed by Plaintiff Joy Ann Julian (“Plaintiff”) as follows:

GENERAL DENIAL

Pursuant to the provisions of California Code of Civil Procedure sections 431.30(d), Defendant generally and specifically denies each and every allegation, statement and matter, and each purported cause of action contained in the Complaint. Defendant further denies that Plaintiff, or any putative class member or aggrieved employee who she purports to represent, has been injured or damaged in any manner or amount or is entitled to any relief of any kind. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Defendant generally and specifically denies that Plaintiff, or any putative class member or aggrieved employee who she purports to represent, has been damaged in any way or amount by reason of any act or omission on the part of Defendant.

SEPARATE DEFENSES

Defendant specifically reserves the right to amend its Answer to allege further affirmative defenses that it may have against Plaintiff, or putative class members and/or aggrieved employees who she purports to represent. Defendant further reserves the right to amend its Answer if additional defenses become apparent throughout the course of litigation. Notwithstanding the foregoing and without waiving its right to assert additional defenses, Defendant alleges the following affirmative defenses that it now knows to be applicable to Plaintiff, or putative class

members and/or aggrieved employees who she purports to represent. As for its separate and independent affirmative defenses in this action, and without conceding that it bears the burden of proof or persuasion as to any affirmative defense, Defendant alleges as follows:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to State Facts Sufficient to State a Cause of Action)

1. The Complaint, and each purported claim for relief alleged therein, fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action or to state a claim upon which relief can be granted against Defendant.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Statutes of Limitation)

2. The Complaint, and each purported claim for relief alleged therein, is barred by the applicable statutes of limitation, including, but not limited to, Code of Civil Procedure Sections 335.1, 337, 338(a), 339, 340(a), and 343, and Government Code sections 12960 and 12965.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies)

3. Plaintiff's causes of action are barred because Plaintiff failed fully and adequately to exhaust her internal and external administrative remedies before commencing litigation.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Scope of the Charge)

4. Plaintiff's claims for alleged violations of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) (Gov. Code § 12900 *et seq.*) are barred, to the extent they are predicated upon events, incidents, acts, or omissions that are not the subject of, or are outside the scope of, a charge/complaint filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and/or Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Workers' Compensation Exclusivity)

5. To the extent the Complaint seeks relief for alleged emotional or physical injuries, such relief is barred by the exclusive remedy provisions of the California Workers' Compensation

1 Act (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 3200 *et seq.*, 3600 *et seq.*).

2 **SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

3 **(Workers' Compensation Offset)**

4 6. If Plaintiff has received, or in the future receives, Workers' Compensation benefits
5 by reason of the claimed injuries that give rise to this suit, any judgment rendered in favor of
6 Plaintiff should be reduced by the amount of all Workers' Compensation benefits paid to or on
7 behalf of Plaintiff.

8 **SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

9 **(Policies Prohibiting Discrimination and Retaliation)**

10 7. At all times relevant, Defendant had policies and practices in place to prevent
11 discrimination and retaliation in the workplace, and Plaintiff unreasonably failed to take advantage
12 of any preventative or corrective opportunities provided by Defendant or to otherwise avoid any
13 alleged harm.

14 **EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

15 **(Lack of Knowledge as to Discrimination and Retaliation)**

16 8. Plaintiff's purported causes of action, and each of them, are barred, as Defendant
17 had no knowledge that Plaintiff was subject to discrimination or retaliation as alleged in the
18 Complaint. *Wellpoint Health Networks v. Superior Court* (1997) 59 Cal.App.4th 110.

19 **NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

20 **(Reasonable Care)**

21 9. Plaintiff's causes of action are barred on the grounds that Defendant exercised
22 reasonable care to prevent and promptly correct discriminatory or retaliatory behavior, if any
23 (which Defendant denies ever occurred).

24 **TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

25 **(Good Faith Investigation)**

26 10. To the extent Plaintiff ever complained about or raised concerns regarding alleged
27 conduct in violation of Defendant's policies against unlawful discrimination and retaliation, which
28 she did not, Defendant took reasonable steps to investigate and address such allegations or

1 concerns.

2 **ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

3 **(Appropriate Remedial Action)**

4 11. Plaintiff's purported causes of action, and each of them, are barred as Defendant
5 took all reasonable steps to prevent any alleged discrimination and retaliation once Defendant was
6 made aware of the Plaintiff's complaint, if Plaintiff in fact complained. *Wellpoint Health Networks*
7 *v. Superior Court* (1997) 59 Cal.App.4th 110.

8 **TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

9 **(Same Decision)**

10 12. Assuming *arguendo* any of Defendant's actions were motivated by both
11 discriminatory/retaliatory and non-discriminatory/non-retaliatory reasons, the non-
12 discriminatory/non-retaliatory reasons alone would have induced Defendant to make the same
13 decision.

14 **THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

15 **(No Disability or Perceived Disability)**

16 13. Any cause of action for disability and/or perceived disability discrimination under
17 the California Fair Employment and Housing Act is barred because Plaintiff neither had nor was
18 perceived as having a disability, medical condition, or other qualifying condition, within the
19 meaning of that law.

20 **FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

21 **(Plaintiff was Accommodated)**

22 14. To the extent one was required, Plaintiff was provided with a reasonable
23 accommodation.

24 **FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

25 **(Failure to Provide Notice of or Request for Accommodation)**

26 15. Plaintiff's cause of action for failure to accommodate her alleged disability is barred
27 because Plaintiff failed to provide notice to Defendant of any alleged disability or perceived
28 disability or any purported need for an accommodation.

SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(No Duty to Provide Reasonable Accommodation)**

16. Plaintiff's causes of action for disability-related discrimination fail because Defendant had no duty to provide Plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation because of Plaintiff's acts or omissions with respect to her alleged disability.

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Undue Hardship)**

17. Defendant is informed and believes that, to the extent Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff with an accommodation, such action was justified because the accommodation allegedly requested by Plaintiff would have imposed an undue hardship on the operations of Defendant.

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Failure to Engage in Interactive Process)**

18. Plaintiff's cause of action for failure to accommodate fails to state a claim for which relief can be granted because Plaintiff failed to engage in the interactive process with Defendant.

NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Timely and Good Faith Interactive Process)**

19. The Complaint, and each purported cause of action alleged in the Complaint, is barred because, to the extent Plaintiff requested any accommodation, Defendant engaged in a timely and good faith interactive process.

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Reasonable Factors)**

20. The alleged acts of which Plaintiff complains were based on reasonable factors other than disability, pregnancy, race, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, religion, creed, gender, marital status, age, sexual orientation, or any other prohibited factors.

TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Health and Safety Risk)**

21. The Complaint, and each purported cause of action alleged in the Complaint, is barred because Plaintiff's purported disability prevented her from doing her job without

1 endangering her own health and safety or the health and safety of others.

2 **TWENTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

3 **(Inability to Perform)**

4 22. The Complaint, and each purported cause of action alleged in the Complaint, is
5 barred because, even with reasonable accommodation(s), Plaintiff could not perform the essential
6 functions of her job due to her purported disability.

7 **TWENTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

8 **(Failure to Mitigate)**

9 23. Plaintiff has failed to mitigate her damages and failed to exercise due diligence in
10 her efforts, if any, to mitigate his damages.

11 **TWENTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

12 **(Avoidable Consequences Doctrine)**

13 24. Plaintiff is not entitled to recovery on some or all of the purported causes of action
14 because any purported loss could and should have been reduced or avoided by Plaintiff by
15 complying with Defendant's instructions and procedures.

16 **TWENTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

17 **(Performance of Duties)**

18 25. The Complaint and each purported claim for relief alleged therein, is barred because
19 Defendant has fully performed any and all contractual, statutory, and/or other duties it arguably
20 owes to Plaintiff under applicable law.

21 **TWENTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

22 **(Management Discretion)**

23 26. Any and all conduct of which Plaintiff complains was a just and proper exercise of
24 management discretion by Defendant and its agents and was undertaken for fair and honest reasons
25 and in good faith under the circumstances that existed.

26 **TWENTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

27 **(Sufficient Justification and Privilege)**

28 27. Defendant's conduct with respect to Plaintiff was justified, privileged, and effected

1 in good faith, without malice, spite, or conscious, reckless, or negligent disregard of Plaintiff's
 2 rights, if any, and without improper purpose or motive, maliciousness, or ill will of any kind.
 3 Defendant's conduct was within the reasonable expectation of the parties and was reasonably
 4 related to Defendant's legitimate business interests. Consistent with the foregoing, Defendant did
 5 not directly or indirectly perform or fail to perform any acts that constitute a violation of any rights,
 6 if any, of Plaintiff or the public, or a violation of any duty or obligation, if any, owed to Plaintiff.

7 **TWENTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

8 **(Mixed-Motive)**

9 28. Assuming, *arguendo*, that there was a violation of the California Fair Employment
 10 and Housing Act and/or other violation of law, Plaintiff's claims remain barred, in whole or in part,
 11 because even without any said impermissible factor, all employment actions taken herein still
 12 would have been taken due to work performance reasons and/or other legitimate, non-prohibited,
 13 and/or independent reason(s). Defendant herewith raises the "mixed-motive" defense.

14 **TWENTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

15 **(Comparative Fault)**

16 29. Any and all acts alleged to have been committed by Defendant, if any such act
 17 occurred, which is not admitted herein, were the responsibility of Plaintiff or others, and Plaintiff
 18 is therefore barred entirely from any recovery against Defendant.

19 **THIRTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

20 **(Acts of Third Parties)**

21 30. The Complaint, and each purported claim for relief alleged therein, is barred in
 22 whole or in part because Plaintiff's damages, if any, were caused by third parties acting outside the
 23 scope of agency, employment, or control of Defendant.

24 **THIRTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

25 **(Outside the Scope of Authority)**

26 31. If any manager or supervisor engaged in the conduct alleged in the Complaint, such
 27 supervisor or manager acted outside the scope of his or her employment with Defendant.
 28

THIRTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Lack of Consent and Constructive Knowledge)**

32. Assuming *arguendo* any of Defendant's authorized representatives unlawfully discriminated or retaliated against Plaintiff, Defendant was not aware of such discrimination or retaliation, nor should it have reasonably been aware of such at all times relevant herein, and Plaintiff is thus barred from asserting any claim for relief or claim against Defendant based upon such conduct.

THIRTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations)**

33. Plaintiff's claims are barred in whole or in part because Defendant has substantially complied with any and all applicable statutes, regulations, and/or laws.

THIRTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Plaintiff Seeks Unjust Enrichment)**

34. The Complaint, and each purported cause of action alleged therein, is barred, in whole or in part, on the ground that Plaintiff would be unjustly enriched if she were allowed to recover certain claimed damages in the Complaint.

THIRTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Lack of Damages or Injury)**

35. The Complaint, and each purported cause of action alleged therein, is barred because Plaintiff has not suffered any damages or injury as a result of any actions allegedly taken (or omissions allegedly made) by Defendant.

THIRTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Preexisting/Alternative Causes)**

36. To the extent Plaintiff suffered any symptoms of mental or emotional distress or injury they were the result of a pre-existing psychological disorder or alternative concurrent cause, and not the result of any act or omission of Defendant.

THIRTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Other Factors Cause Emotional Distress)**

37. To the extent Plaintiff has suffered any emotional distress, which Defendant denies, such emotional distress was proximately caused by factors other than Plaintiff's employment, the actions of Defendant, or anyone acting on Defendant's behalf.

THIRTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Lack of Proximate Cause)**

38. Any acts or omissions to act by Defendant were not the proximate cause of any injuries allegedly suffered by Plaintiff.

THIRTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Unclean Hands)**

39. Defendant is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Complaint and each purported cause of action alleged in the Complaint is barred by the doctrine of unclean hands.

FORTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Estoppel)**

40. The Complaint, and each purported claim for relief alleged therein, is barred by the doctrine of estoppel.

FORTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Laches)**

41. The Complaint, and each purported claim for relief alleged therein, is barred by the doctrine of laches.

FORTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Waiver)**

42. The Complaint, and each purported cause of action alleged therein, is barred by the doctrine of waiver.

FORTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(At-Will Employment)**

43. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 2922, and in light of the facts underlying Plaintiff's employment, Plaintiff was an at-will employee, whose employment was terminable at any time, without notice, and without cause or justification. Accordingly, Plaintiff is barred from asserting any causes of action for damages that are inconsistent with the at-will nature of the employment relationship.

FORTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(After-Acquired Evidence)**

44. Any recovery on Plaintiff's Complaint, or any purported cause of action alleged therein, is barred in whole or in part by after-acquired evidence that independently justified Plaintiff's termination of employment.

FORTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Punitive Damages Would Be Unconstitutional)**

45. Plaintiff is not entitled to recover any punitive damages sought in the Complaint because such damages would violate Defendant's rights under the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of California, including without limitation, Defendant's rights to (1) procedural due process under the Constitution of the State of California and the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America; (2) protection from excessive fines as provided in the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, and Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of California; and (3) substantive due process provided in the Constitution of the State of California and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America.

FORTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(No Right to Attorneys' Fees)**

46. The Complaint, and each purported claim for relief alleged therein, fails to allege facts sufficient to allow recovery of attorneys' fees from Defendant.

FORTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(No Itemized Statement Penalty)**

47. Defendant did not knowingly or intentionally fail to provide accurate itemized statements to Plaintiff, or any of the putative class members, within the meaning of Labor Code Section 226.

FORTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Good Faith Dispute)**

48. Defendant did not willfully fail to pay Plaintiff, or any putative class members, wages within the meaning of Labor Code Section 203 because a good faith dispute exists as to whether any wages are due.

FORTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(No Unfair or Unlawful Business Practice)**

49. Defendant has not engaged in any “business practice” that is “unlawful,” “unfair,” or “fraudulent” within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*

FIFTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Unconstitutionally Vague)**

50. As applied to the allegations set forth in the Complaint, the provisions of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.* are unconstitutionally vague and violate Defendant’s rights under the United States and California Constitutions.

FIFTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(No Standing)**

51. Plaintiff, and some or all of the putative class members, lack standing to assert their alleged claims against Defendant.

FIFTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Class Action Not Proper)**

52. This action is not properly brought as a class action.

FIFTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Representation Not Proper)**

53. Plaintiff cannot adequately represent the proposed putative class.

FIFTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(No Community of Interest)**

54. The purported class members do not share a community of interest in common questions of law and/or fact.

FIFTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Penalties Would be Unconstitutional)**

55. Plaintiff, the putative class members, and aggrieved employees are not entitled to recover any penalties as prayed for in the Complaint, because such an award would violate Defendant's rights under the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of California, including without limitation, Defendant's rights to (1) procedural due process under the Constitution of the State of California and the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America; (2) protection from excessive fines as provided in the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, and Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of California; and (3) substantive due process provided in the Constitution of the State of California and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America.

FIFTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**(Plaintiff is not an "Aggrieved Employee")**

56. Plaintiff's recovery of alleged civil penalties pursuant to the Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA") is barred, in whole or in part, because she is not an "aggrieved employee" within the meaning of Labor Code 2699.

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FIFTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to Provide Proper Notice to LWDA and Employer)

57. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, due to Plaintiff's failure to provide proper notice of her claims to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and/or Defendant.

FIFTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Ascertainable Representative Group)

58. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the purported representative group is not ascertainable.

FIFTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Unmanageability)

59. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because litigation and/or trial of the purported representative group is not manageable due to the number of individualized issues.

SIXTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Certification From Health Care Provider)

60. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because she failed to provide the requisite certification from her health care provider regarding her alleged need for leave or other accommodation, either as soon as reasonably possible or at all.

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RESERVATION OF RIGHTS


Defendant reserves the right, upon completion of its investigation and discovery, to file such additional affirmative defenses as may be appropriate.

WHEREFORE, Defendant hereby requests judgment as follows:

1. That Plaintiff takes nothing by the Complaint and that the same be dismissed with prejudice;
2. That judgment be entered in favor of Defendant;
3. That Defendant be awarded its attorneys' fees and costs of suit;
4. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: December 29, 2020

BRYAN CAVE LEIGHTON PAISNER LLP
Allison C. Eckstrom
Daria Dub Carlson
Bernice Diaz

By: 
Daria Dub Carlson
Attorneys for Defendant Walgreen Co.

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PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is: 120 Broadway, Suite 300, Santa Monica, California 90401-2386. My email address is: raul.morales@bclplaw.com.

On December 29, 2020, I served the foregoing document(s) described as: **DEFENDANT WALGREEN CO.'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT** on all interested parties in this action as follows:

Howard L. Magee
 Larry W. Lee
 Simon L. Yang
 DIVERSITY LAW GROUP, P.C.
 515 S. Figueroa St., Suite 1250
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Counsel for Plaintiff

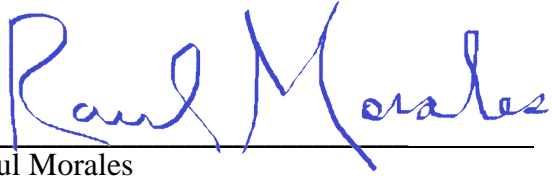
☒ BY MAIL: As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Santa Monica, California in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

☐ BY OVERNIGHT CARRIER: I deposited in a box or other facility maintained by Federal Express, GSO Overnight or other express carrier service, or delivered to a courier or driver authorized by said express carrier service to receive documents, a true copy of the foregoing document, in an envelope designated by said express service carrier, for overnight delivery, with delivery fees paid or provided for addressee as indicated.

☐ BY EMAIL: I caused a true copy of the foregoing document(s) to be served by electronic email transmission at the time shown on each transmission, to each interested party at the email address shown above. Each transmission was reported as complete and without error.

☒ I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on December 29, 2020, at Santa Monica, California.


 Raul Morales